

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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25 " " " for each cent.

VOL. LXV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

NO. 33.

## Professional Cards.

**Claim Agency.**  
THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.  
R. G. McCREARY,  
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Oct. 21, 1862.

**D. McCAUGHY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
OFFICE removed to one door west of Barber's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).

**A. J. COVER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.—Office between Baltimore's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. Sept. 5.

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg St., opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

**REFERENCES.**  
Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.; Prof. Muhlenberg, Prof. M. Jacobs, M. L. Sneyer, H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Hucker.

**Removal.**

D. R. O'NEAL has removed his office from the building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office April 7, 1864.

**CANNON'S MARBLE WORKS.**  
Baltimore-street, near the Diamond, GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.  
Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art. Jan. 17-44.

**Gettysburg Marble Yard.**

**MEALS & BRO.**

In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. WHERE food is served to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MOUNTAINS, TOMBS, DEPOSITORIES, MANTELS, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.  
Produce taken in exchange for work Gettysburg, May 27.

**John W. Tipton,**  
FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 6.

**Another Change in the Hat & Shoe Business.**

A. COLEMAN, having associated with him a business partner, J. S. CRAWFORD, who purchased the interest of John Tipton, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COLEMAN & Co., who will certainly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c., and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.  
A. COLEMAN.  
J. S. CRAWFORD.  
Doing business under the name & firm of A. Coleman & Co.  
Feb. 1, 1865.

**New Goods!—Large Stock!**

**MERCHANT TAILORING.**  
Just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.  
They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.  
Gettysburg, April 9.

**The Popular 7-30 Loan.**

THE First National Bank of Gettysburg has been designated a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, and will furnish the popular 7-30 Coupon Notes, free from all taxes, and convertible at maturity into 5-20, 6 per cent. Gold Interest Bonds. Will also furnish 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds, one year Certificates and all other Government securities, and make collections promptly on all accessible points.  
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.  
Dec. 27.

**John L. Holtzworth,**  
In addition to his Boot and Shoe Store, has engaged the services of an experienced Shoemaker, and is now prepared to manufacture work to order and to attend to all kinds of repairing promptly.  
Jan. 3.

**Battle-Field Views.**

A FULL set of our Photographic views of the Battle-Field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays; the first set published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.  
TYSON & BRO.  
Dec. 15.

**REVENUE STAMPS** of every denomination, constantly on hand and for sale, at the First National Bank of Gettysburg.  
Nov. 8. GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

**DR. TOLBIAS'** Celebrated Derby Compound for Cures and Cattle for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store. Jan. 13.

**BLANKET SHAWLS**, all varieties and prices at A. Scott & Son's cheap store.

**HARDWARE AND IRON.** Paints and Oils of every description, at greatly reduced prices. FAHNESTOCK'S.

**MILINERY GOODS.** A large and choice assortment to be had cheap, at FAHNESTOCK'S.

## Choice Poetry.

**GOD BLESS THE PLOW.**

Who are the truly great?  
Millions of pump and state,  
Who the knee bow!  
Give us hard hands and free,  
Cultures of field and tree;  
Best friends of liberty—  
God save the plow!

Then to the fields, ye brave!  
Yours be the world to save  
From our life's foe.  
Want, with his ruthless train,  
Plies from the colored plain:  
Toil, ye, with might and main—  
God bless the plow!

Now lay the furrow deep,  
On vale and hillside steep—  
In hope ye sow.  
Trusting that mother earth  
Give to the seed its birth.  
Sing ye in strains of mirth—  
God bless the plow!

Then when the harvest comes,  
Plenty through our loved homes  
Joy shall bestow:  
Loud shout the reaper train,  
While o'er the fertile plain,  
Rich waves the golden grain—  
God bless the plow!

Wreaths for our yeomanry,  
Green as the victor's bays,  
Fall crown them their brow,  
Their is the noblest deed—  
Their is the brightest need—  
While they their calling heed—  
God bless the plow!

**H O M E.**

Two birds within one nest:  
Two hearts within one breast;  
Two souls within one fair,  
Firm league of love and prayer,  
Together bound for ever, together bound.

An ear that waits to catch  
A hand upon the latch;  
A step that hastens its sweet rest to win;  
A world of care without;  
A world of strife shut out;  
A world of love shut in.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Little Ones.**

Spare the little ones; let them have a chance to live and grow! Don't crowd their heads with big words, out of bigger books, and their little tender stomachs with food that a full grown person can hardly digest. They will go to school or to their pastimes with cooler brain and freer step, than if you shared your fragment Mocha, and hot rolls with them. French people understand the art of eating to live much better than our American friends. With them, a basket of bread and fruit is very common, and they look with astonishment on our poor little dyspeptics, heaving under a load of books and indigestible breakfast. No wonder we have sickly mothers and cadaverous looking fathers, when the first years of life are spent in battle between disease and nature. No wonder that the mortality of children has become so great, that every mother is constantly looking lest the grim messenger enter her household.

There is a revolution going on in regard to schools, and an effort being made to lessen the hours of study and confinement. Let it be accompanied with a corresponding decrease in the variety of food, and the next generation will be as stalwart and hardy as our Puritan fathers were when they kindled the fires amid the snows of the western world.

**Correct Speaking.**

We would advise all young people to acquire, in early life, the habit of correct speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible any use of slang words and phrases. The longer you live, the more difficult the requirement of correct language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim, if neglected, is very properly doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He merely uses the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears: to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which show the weakness of vain ambition rather than the polish of an educated mind.

**SUCCESSFUL AMputation.**—A Nevada paper tells how Dr. Ross, of Virginia, being a merciful man, and kind to every living thing, had clipped the ears of a beautiful, blooded, fat terrier. He procured a dollar's worth of chloroform, and after administering to the juvenile canine several doses by means of a sponge, succeeded in producing a most satisfactory state of insensibility. He clipped the pup's ears beautifully, and wired them up in splendid success, but when he came to wake up his patient it was no go. The "pup" was dead.

**WHY CHILDREN DIE.**—I have seen persons gather for their parlors the choicest flowers, just as they begin to open into full bloom and fragrance, lest some passer-by should tear them from the bush and destroy them. Does not God sometimes gather young and innocent children into heaven for the same reason—lest some rude hand should despoil them of their beauty.

The failings of good men are commonly more published in the world than their good deeds; and one fault of a well-deserving man shall meet with more reproaches than all his virtues praise: such is the force of ill-will and ill-nature.

## HOW GODFREY CHOSE HIS WIFE.

"Godfrey, old boy," said Henry Clayton, as he tilted back in his chair, and put his feet upon the mantle-piece, "when is the wedding to be?"

"Whose wedding?"

"Miss Laura Somers, or Jenny, which is it?"

"I don't know, I am sure."

"Now don't be mysterious, Godfrey; you know you are a constant visitor, and all our set are talking about the match.—Don't pretend you have not selected one of the sisters."

"How do you know whether either of them will have me?"

"Don't be absurd, old boy. Come, be frank, which is the favorite sister?"

"Well, frankly then, I cannot tell you. I have visited the family for several months, as you know, but I cannot decide. Laura is certainly the handsomest with her flashing black eyes and queenly manners; but Jenny seems, although the youngest, to be the most womanly and useful of the two. Yet, I cannot be sure of that. My entrance is the signal for cordial welcome and smiles, and let me call at what hour I will they are always well dressed, and apparently disengaged. To be sure, I always, in the morning, have to wait some time before Laura is visible."

"Pop in unexpectedly, and notice the internal economy."

"How can I? A card at the door will put any lady on her guard, or even the notice of a gentleman visitor."

"Go there in disguise. As a washwoman, for instance."

"Good, I will."

"Go there as a washwoman?" cried Clayton.

"Not exactly, but I will obtain admittance to a morning's privacy."

"Well, let me know the result."

Laura and Jenny Somers were the only children of a widower, who, although in moderate circumstances, moved in fashionable society. At the period of my short sketch he was about to supply the lamented Mrs. Somers' place, after twenty ten years' mourning, and although a kind and indulgent parent, had no objections to his daughter's marriage, and, indeed, had told them so. Laura, whose high spirit resented the pre-eminence of a step-mother, had already selected Godfrey Horton for her future husband, and Jenny, who was the younger, and gentler in spirit, had tried to conquer a carefully concealed preference for the same person. All his attentions were ascribed by her to a brotherly regard, though every act of kindness and courtesy touched her to the very heart.

It was the morning after a large ball, and the sisters were in the breakfast room together. Laura, her glossy black hair pushed negligently off her face, with the rough, tumbled braids of last evening's coiffure gathered loosely in a comb, wearing a soiled wrapper, torn stockings, and presenting rather an alarming contrast to the brilliant ball room belle, was lounging on a sofa. Jenny, in a neat morning dress, with a large gingham apron, and hair smoothly brushed into a pretty knot, was washing the breakfast dishes.

"There is an old man at the door with some artificial flowers," said the servant, opening the dining room door, "will you see him?"

"No," said Jenny.

"Yes," cried Laura, "send him up."

The servant descended to obey the last order.

In a few moments the old man came in. He was poorly clad, with a coarse blue cloak, which was much too large for him. His hair was white, and he wore a beard and moustache of the same snowy hue. Making a low bow, he placed the large basket upon a table, and opened it.

"I have a bunch of blue flowers here," said he, taking them from the basket, "that will just suit your golden hair, Miss," and he held them up before Jenny.

"It was my sister who wished to look at your flowers," said Jenny, quietly.

"Yes, bring them here," was Laura's imperious command.

The old man's eyes followed Jenny, as she washed, wiped, and put away the dishes, swept the room and dusted it, and then sat down beside Laura, who was still looking at the basket.

"See, Jenny, this scarlet bunch. Will it not be lovely, with a few dark leaves, to wear with my new silk?"

"But," whispered Jenny, "you cannot afford it just now."

"Yes I can. Father gave me some money, yesterday."

"To pay the last dry goods bill?"

"Well, I can have that carried to my private account."

"Oh! Laura, I hate to hear you talk of that private account. It seems so much like cheating father."

"Nonsense! It will stand till I am married, then I can easily save it out of my house-keeping money."

"I shouldn't wish to marry in debt," said Jenny.

The pedlar looked at the sisters.

"You had better take this blue bunch, Miss, he said to Jenny. 'If it ain't convenient to pay for it now, I will call again.'"

"No, I shall not take it."

"They are very becoming, Miss. Look in the glass."

"I wish my hair was light," said Laura.

"I'd like to wear blue," Godfrey Horton said last night that forget-me-nots were his favorite flowers."

Jenny colored, and placing the bunch again in the basket, said—"Come, Laura, decide. You are keeping one waiting whose time is probably valuable," and then passing a chair, she added, "be seated, sir, you must be tired."

"I am tired, indeed," was the reply.

"I will take that scarlet bunch, and those red camellias, and this white cluster," said Laura.

"But, sister, you can't afford it."

"Yes, I can. Godfrey Horton is rich."

The old man bit his lip.

"Think," said Jenny, in an under tone, "if you love him, how much it will grieve him, if he should discover this deceit."

"Nonsense! Well, I'll tell you how to remedy it. Lend me some money out of the house-keeping funds."

"Laura! steal from father?"

"There, don't preach."

"Miss Jenny," said a servant, entering at that moment, "the dinner has come."

Jenny left the room, and Laura still turned over the gay flowers; while the old man pointed out their various beauties, he, in the meantime, was running over the disordered hair, shabby dress, and lazy position, while he mentally contrasted them with Jenny's neat attire.

"Not decided yet?" said Jenny, returning after a short absence.

"No. Come here."

"I can't. Father has sent home a call's head, and I am afraid to trust it entirely to Margaret, I must superintend the dinner, make a pudding, and the parlors must be dusted, and there is my white mull to be finished."

"Before I'd be the drudge that you are," cried Laura.

"Drudge! nonsense! I have plenty of time for enjoyment, and father cannot have a comfortable house if some one does not superintend these things. When I marry, you may do it," she laughed merrily.

"As if I should not marry first!" said Laura.

"There I have chosen all I want."

"Shall I call again for the change?" said the pedlar.

"I shall be happy to put the Miss Somers on my list of customers."

"Yes, call again," said Laura.

So the pedlar took up his basket, and walked home, threw aside his wig, beard, and disguise, and wrote on a scrap of his hand and heart to Miss Jenny Somers, which was accepted.

Laura Somers had two sources of profound speculation. One was why Godfrey Horton proposed to Jenny instead of herself. The other: "I wonder why that old man never called to be paid for those exquisite flowers."

**A Legal Boomerang.**

A diminutive German—we will call him Mr. Kraut—entered complaint that his wife had beaten him in a manner literally merciless. He unwashed his head from the bad odors surrounding it, exhibiting the marks of a broom handle administered with no feeble uction. Mrs. Kraut was arrested.

She stood full six feet high, with breadth of shoulder and length of arm in due proportion. The husband reiterated his affidavit. The woman made no defense, and the Magistrate fined her for intoxication. As she didn't pay the fine, the officer motioned her to follow him to prison. She obeyed the order.

"What are you going to do?" asked Mr. Kraut.

"Take that woman to prison."

"Take her to prison?"

"Certainly."

"And who daks care of her baby?"

"Don't know; suppose you must take care of it yourself."

"But I can't. I go now to mine work."

"Well, if somebody don't pay her fine she must be locked up."

"And must I get knocked into der cellar by mine wife, and my head broke, and den turn round and say it?"

Mr. Kraut said something that sounded like profanity. He dropped five dollars and ten cents, the former on the desk of the recorder, the latter upon the floor, and departed with his wife, plunged in profound wonder at the curiosities of the law.

As we said before, people indulging in matrimony often learn a great deal by a very short course of study.—Philadelphia North American.

**Pigeons on a Drunk.**

A San Francisco paper reports a curious story. A farmer living on one of the ranches in the vicinity of that city, was recently surprised to see a large flock of pigeons, after flying around his barn yard a few moments, suddenly fall to the ground.

Wondering at the phenomenon, he concluded to watch them. An antiquated Thomas cat, perambulating the yard, seized one of the young pigeons and made a hearty meal of it. Soon after Thomas cat commenced staggering about like one intoxicated, and falling over, gave up the ghost with a dismal yowl. The farmer's wife, who picked up a number of pigeons for the purpose of making pies of them, on learning of poor grimaldi's fate, thought the birds had been poisoned and threw them down. The farmer gathered over two hundred of them and threw them into an old outhouse. In the morning his wife found the pigeons alive and roosting on a wood pile. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that a near neighbor, having been troubled by frequent visits of pigeons, had soaked some grain in whiskey and scattered it about his premises so that the pigeons became intoxicated—in fact, dead drunk. They recovered, however, but poor puss became a victim of alcoholic stimulants, imparted by infected pigeon meat.

"Charlotte Angeline," said a young man to his sweetheart, "you must not set your youthful affections upon me, for I am doomed to an early grave—mother says I'm troubled with worms."

Politeness is like an airy cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it cases jolts wonderfully.

## Mormons on their Way to the New Jerusalem.

On Thursday last, six hundred and thirty converts to Mormonism landed at Castle Garden, New York, fresh from Europe.—One-half were females. Nearly every age was represented. Five hundred and fifty-eight Mormons from Hamburg, chiefly North Germans, are now on the way to New York. The World says the mass of these emigrants are profoundly ignorant. That paper further says:

About two thirds of them were English of the extremeest country religion. Mormonism can cure the souls of these, but it cannot mend their dialect. They took possession of the land as soon as they arrived on it, dropped their bags, beds, and tinners immediately, and taking huge clasp-knives from their pockets began to cut bread and cheese, peking it down their throats with the knits. The Londoner was there—he who goes out for a thoughtful walk on Sabbath morning with a bull terrier under his arm; the Manchester man, stoop backed by working at the loom; and heaps of Welshmen, short of body and solid of face. These Welsh are obeying in this immigration an ethnological, rather than a religious law. They have resisted for centuries any effort to be denationalized, or to absorb their language and habits in those of their conquerors. So they are quitting their Welsh mountains for the sake of sanctuary.

The land that produced Goethe and Lessing contributed to the scene at Castle Garden many buxom maidens in blue stockings and short petticoats, to whom bonnets were an aversion and tooth brushes in vain. They will doubtless make excellent wives in the New Jerusalem, but one of them should be enough for ordinary human nature. They ate their lunch in our presence, and judging by its amount we thought it their day's ration. There were some Scotch in the party, and, we were told, three Irishmen. It is not probable that the Scotch converts will become extensive polygamists, if expense is to be the leading feature of the Mormon economy. The Irish Mormons looked out of place. Paddy, with four wires of his arm, would cut an awkward figure anywhere.

**The Blues.**

We take issue with the poet who says, "man was made to mourn." To be continually, or even frequently, in the dumps, is bad philosophy and worse theology. The woe-begone individual who insists that this is a world of misery, torture and wrong, libels the beneficent Being who made it and him, and misuses his own gifts and slanders the Giver.

Stocks go down and the skies are black to Grogus, who speculated for a rise; but to Tugghenny, who operated for a fall, they are bright and glorious. To the Christian philosopher they are never wholly dark. He sees the silver lining through the cloud, and the shadows before him give comfortable assurance that the sun is at his back.

When people talk of having the blues, or being in despair, and all that sort of thing, the inference is that something is the matter either with their consciences, or their digestive apparatus. If the latter, exercise, diet and regimen will change the color of their thoughts; if the former, there is "balm in Gilead" and a "physician there."

We have little sympathy for any man who suffers himself to be prostrated by pecuniary loss, and much less with him who succumbs to the anticipation of it. Such a man distrusts both himself and God.

While he prates of panic, he is himself its contemptible embodiment. What! give up and wilt down under misfortune; and especially in a country like this, where every energetic man's brain is a bank, and there is a certain income derivable from every toiler's thews and muscles! The idea is monstrous! The prolific earth cries shame upon it. True unadorned laughs it to scorn.

Despair is not excusable even in those who are inhibited from all useful occupations by the dispensations of Providence. Not even the sick, the crippled and the blind are justified in confiding their fate unsupportable. There are ten good Samaritans to every Levite in this generous land; and when disabled and helpless honesty appeal to American hearts for succor in vain?

Unless a man has lost "the immediate jewel of his soul," his character, he has no cause for despair, however poor. Even in that case, although of all losses the loss of reputation is the most difficult to retrieve, reform is still possible, and the backslider who sets about the work in earnest will find encouragement and material aid as he gets along.

The New York Independent has the following from a mother:

"But did I tell you what a time I had with my little Joe?"

"No, what was it?"

"Why I was showing him the martyrs thrown to the lions, and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was."

"Ma!" said he, all at once, "Oh ma! just look at that poor lion, way behind there, he won't get any!"

A few ladies in New Haven, whose position and influence are universally recognized, are endeavoring to abolish the present system of wearing the hair. The bag is tabooed in toto, and in its place is substituted the more tasteful Grecian tresses looped up behind and falling over so far as to cover the ears.

Paine, the man who attempted Secretary Seward's life, has been recognized as Richard Lee, son of the rebel Admiral Lee, and nephew of General Lee.

## The Panic in Europe.

A London correspondent writing on the 24th inst., says:

Since the first moment when the news arrived from the United States of the final suppression of the rebellion, American securities have gradually assumed a healthier tone. Cotton, which at one time had risen to a preposterous price, is now only kept up by fictitious sales; for though sea island and other best qualities of American cotton can never fall very low, the fact of the suppression of the rebellion has dreadfully reduced the value of the shorter staples, the product of the East Indies, Egypt, &c.

The consequence of this depreciation is a crisis among the India cotton merchants, and the great failure of Messrs. Byramjee, Cama & Son, of Bombay, is one of the first fruits of that crisis. The liabilities of this firm in London alone exceed one million sterling, while the total amount is stated to fall little short of four millions sterling.—The failure of numerous other smaller firms is daily looked for; and in China the overtrading which a belief in the ability of the Southern Rebels to prolong for a lengthened period their struggle had given rise to, will, it is dreaded, bring down a very large number of houses in Shanghai, Canton, &c.

Thus you see that every movement on your side the Atlantic finds its response on this side.

**Preserve Your Strength.**

Some of our newspapers think that as we have shown ourselves so strong as to put down the rebellion, we ought to go to work bullying England and France. On this the Philadelphia Ledger remarks:

"The way to make England and France respect our national rights is to keep ourselves strong by peace, not weakening ourselves with foreign wars. We may be strong enough to chastise rebellion, but it does not follow that just as we come out of such a contest, with three millions of debt to pay for it, we are prepared to attack two of the most powerful nations on the globe, for a matter of opinion in one instance and a question of equity in the other. Let us continue to mind our own business as we have hitherto done, and go diligently to work at the arts of industry; then we may repair the ravages of the war we have just finished. That this war did not dry up our entire resources, we have reason to thank Heaven for, but have no excuse at all for wasting them now in another and more doubtful experiment to gain nothing, but merely to show how strong we are."

**What a Telegraph Did to a Minister.**

Of all the freaks of the telegraph, the following is the most laughable which has come under our personal knowledge. Not long since, a graduate of one of our Eastern theological schools was called to the pastoral charge of a church in the extreme Southwest. When about to start for his new parish he was unexpectedly detained by the incapacity of his Presbytery to ordain him. In order to explain his non-arrival at the appointed time, he sent the following telegram to the deacons of the church: "Presbytery lacked a quorum to ordain."

In the course of its journey the message got strangely metamorphosed, and reached the astonished deacons in this shape:—"Presbytery lacked a worm on to Adam."

The sober church officers were greatly discomposed and mystified, but after grave consultation concluded it was the minister's facetious way of announcing that he had got married, and accordingly proceeded to provide lodgings for two instead of one.







**REBEL PRISONERS FROM FORT DELAWARE.**—The steamer Meteor brought up from Fort Delaware, on Tuesday, four hundred and eighty prisoners, who had been released upon taking the oath of allegiance. They were all line officers, Captains and First and Second Lieutenants, and among them were representatives from almost every portion of the South, from Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. Generally, they appeared to be in robust health, and very few bore any traces of either bodily or mental suffering. With few exceptions they had as much baggage as they could stagger under, and the apparel worn by nearly all of them was in good order. To many of them their liberation, following a confinement of more than two years, must have been quite an agreeable change, to say the least of it. The prisoners longest in confinement had been on Johnson's Island until within the last month or two. All who were heard to express an opinion were glad that the war was over, and thought that things would work harmoniously in the future. There are yet about four or five thousand prisoners at Fort Delaware, several hundred of them being officers. Line officers only are being paroled, and it is expected that a very few days will witness the departure of the last of these from the island. There was not a word of complaint heard from any of those who landed, neither in respect to the food nor accommodations. —*Chas. Ledger.*

**A PLEASANT INCIDENT.**—Lieutenant General Grant had a grand reception on his arrival at Chicago. He refused, however, to make a speech, and called on Gov. Yates to respond for him. Gen. Sherman, who was present, was also called on for a speech. He excused himself, saying: "Ladies and Gentlemen—I am here to-day as a mere listener, a mere spectator like yourselves, and I cannot be drawn into any speech whatever. Always ready, always willing, always proud to back my own beloved Commander-in-Chief, I will do everything in the world he asks me to do, but I know he will not ask me to make a speech. [Voices—"Yes he will." "Tell him, Grant!"] Laughter and applause. Lieutenant General Grant again stepped forward, and, in response to the crowd, remarked, "I never ask a soldier to do anything I can't do myself." [Much laughter, increased applause, and loud cheering.] Three hearty cheers were then given for Grant and three for Sherman.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sherman were then successively called for by the huge throng that refused to be denied, and were brought forward, presented, and cheered to the echo.

**A REMINISCENCE OF MR. LINCOLN.**—On the day of the receipt of the capitulation of Lee, the Cabinet meeting was held an hour earlier than usual. Neither the President nor any member was feeling for the time, to give utterance to his beliefs. At the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln, all dropped on their knees and offered, in silence and in tears, their humble and heart-felt acknowledgments to the Almighty for the triumph he had granted to the national cause. The same day, in the afternoon, the President was in a frame of mind peculiarly happy. To his wife he said: "The war is now about over; we have had a long and wearisome four years' siege, and we must travel a little this summer and recruit. It must be without fuss or display. You must write Bob that he must come home and resign his captaincy and go to his books. Let him prepare to earn his living as I did, depending on his own hands and brains." On the morning of the day of his death kindred conversations were held as to the manner of spending the summer, and what disposition should be made of "Bob" and "Tad," as he called his two sons, Robert and Thaddeus. —*Western Christian Advocate.*

**CANNON AT RICHMOND.**—The Government is rapidly dismantling the fortifications at Richmond and Petersburg, and shipping the cannon, etc., to the Washington and Northern navy yards and arsenals. The number of cannon of all kinds, siege and field, is much larger than was originally expected. At Petersburg, just before its evacuation, many cannon were buried, and the muzzles put up at each end to resemble soldiers' graves. The negroes always loyal to the north, immediately revealed the trick, and upwards of one hundred field pieces have already been exhumed. The amount of war material now accumulated by government, both of its own manufacture and captured from the Rebels, is almost incredible.

**THE STATUS OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS.**—The status of the general officers paroled under the terms of agreement between Grant and Lee is becoming a question of some importance. Already the Grand Jury at Richmond has found indictments for treason against Lee and several others. It is claimed that convictions under these indictments are necessary to make valid the confiscation of their property under the laws. On the other hand, it is contended that any and all prosecutions against officers thus paroled are barred by the terms of their surrender. The matter has been submitted to both the President and the Attorney General, but for the present both decline to take it under consideration, believing that the defence should properly be presented in the courts which may take cognizance of the indictments.

**THE NEW ORLEANS PLAGUING.**—The idea of an armed emigration into Mexico was seriously entertained by the Rebel leaders west of the Mississippi up to the last moment, thus delaying the surrender of their troops, and that the plan was only abandoned at last in consequence of the reluctance of the rank and file. The prominent General learns that a number of the Rebel army and navy, with many of the rank and file, uneasy in regard to the future, contemplate emigration to Brazil.

**AS INDICATIVE OF THE ENORMOUS NUMBER OF POWERS TO BE BORED THIS SEASON,** the Meadowville (Pennsylvania) Republican states that during the past two months nine thousand engines have passed through that place en route for the oil regions.

**Twenty thousand Poles, it is said, are coming to the United States.** The Poles are an agricultural people, and to the Southern States they would be a valuable acquisition at this time.

## Gen. Grant Kissed by the Ladies at the Chicago Fair.

On Monday at 9 o'clock, the Gen'l performed the greatest military movement of his life. He performed a successful flank movement on the people of Chicago, and visited Union Hall in quiet and peace, remaining there till 10 o'clock. There were present a large number of the most beautiful "aids" and the General was instantly surrounded by the volunteer staff. Here a most laughable incident occurred.

Mrs. Livermore said to him, "General Grant, these girls are doing to kiss you—but they don't dare to do it." "Well," said the gallant General, "if they want to kiss me, why don't they? No one has offered to since I have been here." Instantly about a hundred fairies pounced upon him. He attempted to retreat, but in vain; he essayed to break through the iron ranks, without success. Then, for the first time, he confessed himself vanquished, and calmly awaited the event. Never was a man subjected to such an ordeal. On came the maidens by squads, in file, or singly; they hit him on the forehead, pelted him on the nose; snatched him on the cheek, chin or neck. There must be dozens of kisses lying around loose hidden in the General's whiskers. During this terrible ordeal, the hero of a hundred battlefields blushed till his face became almost purple. At last, the girls were partly appeased in their "noble rage," and he escaped.

**Petitions for Pardons.**—Petitions for pardon from the leading men of the late rebellion are coming in by hundreds per day, and the Attorney General and his assistants are overwhelmed with them. Each case has some peculiarity in it, and consequently no general form of pardon can be practically adopted to save labor. Among the men of note whose petitions were received were Major General Edward Johnson and Joseph R. Anderson, of the Tredgore Iron Works. The late Mayor of Savannah is also an applicant, and the leading citizens of the South are receiving the Executive clemency at the rate of twenty five cases per day. A clause is now inserted in the pardon to exclude the applicant from claiming in the courts an exemption from the operation of the confiscation acts, thus leaving the settlement of the matter of confiscation of Rebel property to the courts and to Congress hereafter, where the facts are such as to call for relief.

## Oil Developments.

Oil lands like prophets, seem to have borne or save in their own country. Foreign companies are buying for oil in Franklin, Bedford, and Juniata counties, while the citizens of those counties do little toward the enterprises beyond selling or leasing the lands. The "Concord Imperial Company" is testing the land of the estate of Alex. Irvin, dec'd, near Concord, and the "Juniata Independent Oil Company" is boring on the same land. We learn that large tracts of land have been leased in the upper end of Path Valley for oil purposes, and a Carlisle Company is about trying its fortune in the same locality. Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, is about to be bored for the precious grease, and several companies have located in Fulton county. The citizens of Harrisburg have held a meeting, and resolved to bore a well forthwith; a company is boring near McConnellburg, and the Hancock Company is testing the Bowles farm near that place. We shall be glad to hear of the success of any of these enterprises, but like Buros we "guess and fear." —*Franklin Repository.*

**There are some loyal Southerners,** but the vast majority of those recently hostile to the government continue at heart as hostile as ever, although they are willing to take the amnesty oath to save their property and their necks. A correspondent from Raleigh states that the 1st of June, set apart by the President as a day of humiliation and prayer, was observed by no church in that place except by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in which were religious services through the day and evening. If there are any persons who in their plan for reconstruction consider any considerable portion of the whites of the South loyal to the Union, they will probably discover the trick, and upwards of one hundred field pieces have already been exhumed. The amount of war material now accumulated by government, both of its own manufacture and captured from the Rebels, is almost incredible.

**EXECUTION OF INDIAN CHIEFS.**—Two Indian chiefs, Two face and Blackfoot, who have committed many murders and other outrages on the frontier, were hung at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, last month. They behaved fearlessly, and while the hangman was placing the fatal noose around their necks, they said in their Indian tongue, "Meah washta," meaning "I am brave." They also said that they had killed a number of white men, and would kill more, but as they were about to join their brothers in the happy hunting grounds, would leave that for their tribes to do.

**Professor Joseph Kowalewski,** the leader of the Polish emigrants who have found an asylum in Switzerland, has arrived here from Berne and held an interview with the President. He brings letters of introduction from the President of the Republic of Switzerland, Minister Feltz and others. These Poles come to settle in free America, and deserve, as they will receive, the generous sympathy of our people.

**Two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri** having refused to vacate the bench in conformity with the ordinance of the late State Convention, the Governor of the State called out the militia, dispossessed the Judges of their positions and installed his appointees. The affair creates considerable excitement.

**A delegation of colored men of Richmond** arrived in Washington on Wednesday to seek an audience with the President. They represent that under the military restrictions in Richmond, their condition is no better than it was when they were in slavery, and they propose to ask that a special inquiry be made as to the facts, in order that a proper remedy may be applied to place them on a footing in consonance with the liberal and enlightened policy adopted by the Government as to other colored population in the South.

**An order from the War Department** allows all honorably discharged soldiers to retain, without charge, their knapsacks, haversacks and canteens.

**Richmond papers of Wednesday** state that seventy five pieces of property in Richmond have been already libelled for confiscation, which is only a beginning. Mayor Mayo, who was reinstated in his position a short time since, has been removed, and his "court" closed up. An election for civil officers takes place in a week or two. Sixteen boxes of the State archives, captured at Danville, have been returned to Richmond. Manufactured tobacco is selling at from 18 cents to \$1 per pound, and little in the market. The crops in all parts of Virginia are represented as never giving greater promise than at present.

**THE BEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE FAMILY.**—"The piano forte," says the American Baptist, "extensively as it is used, is not so well adapted to all the purposes of sacred and secular music as another instrument which is now justly claiming a large share of public attention, and which has already been extensively introduced into schools, churches, and families, and received the endorsement of the chief organists, musicians, and artists of America—we mean the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ."

**AWAITING TRIAL FOR TREASON.**—A. Seddon, late rebel Secretary of War, Judge Campbell, formerly rebel Assistant Secretary of War, and one of the Hampton Roads peace commissioners, and H. M. T. Hunter, late one of the rebel Senators from Virginia, are imprisoned at Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, to await their trial for treason.

**The first army corps to finally dissolve** and go out of existence as an organization, is the Twentieth. It was composed of forty five regiments, twenty two of which have been mustered out and the balance transferred, the Western troops to the 14th Corps, which has gone to Louisville, and the Eastern troops to the temporary command of Major General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington.

**A band of guerillas, numbering five hundred,** have lately collected in Patrick county, Va., threatening the people with vengeance. Four of them have been arrested and tried by the military justices of the peace, and two of them sentenced to be hanged or shot, and the others sent to the Penitentiary.

**Clarence A. Seward, Esq.,** of New York, a nephew of Secretary Seward, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State in consequence of the continued illness of Frederick W. Seward, Esq., one of Payor's vicararies. Mr. Seward's appointment is a most excellent one.

**The War Department has** appointed department commanders to reduce at once their batteries of volunteer light artillery to the number absolutely required under existing circumstances in their departments. The companies thus relieved will be sent to Washington, Louisville or Cairo, as may be most convenient for final payment and mustering out.

**There is said to be a hen in Litchfield, Conn.,** which deposits an egg every day, but Sunday, on which day she scrupulously omits her usual effort. She is owned by a minister, which fact is supposed to account for the phenomenon.

**Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania,** recommends that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observance be had of welcome to our returned volunteers and of commemoration of their heroic deeds.

**Reliable information has reached** the friends of John C. Breckinridge at Lexington, Kentucky, that he has refused to say in Cuba. How he got there they are sure to say.

**Buffalo are becoming scarce in the** Western hunting grounds. They have been so much disturbed of late by roving Indians that they are seeking the Rocky Mountains.

**Mrs. Lydia H. Rigney, the distinguished** American poetess, died at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday last, in the 74th year of her age.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**WHISKERS! WHISKERS!**—Do you want Whiskers or Mustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price, 1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**DEAFNESS, Blindness and Catarrh,** treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACSON, Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, No. 519 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and County can be seen at his Office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. [June 28.—1y.]

**Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.** THIS Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes, Deafness has been removed by it, and hearing has often been greatly improved by its use.

**It is fragrant and agreeable, and gives** immediate relief to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. More than thirty years' sale and use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment stands higher than ever before.

**It is recommended by many of the best** physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. Read the certificates of wholesale Druggists in 1864.

**The undersigned having for many years** been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold it in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrh Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the head.

**For Sale by all Druggists. Try it.** Nov. 15.—1y

**RELEASE OF PRISONERS.**—During this week 480 Rebels have been released from Fort Delaware, 161 from Fort Warren, 700 from Camp Chase and Johnson's Island, and large numbers from Point Lookout. During the next six days 4,200 will be released from Camp Chase and Johnson's Island.

## Married.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. L. Peters, Mr. WILLIAM SICKLES, of Littlestown, to Miss EMMA E. MYERS, of Newton, Lancaster Co. On the 4th inst., by Rev. M. J. Allen, Mr. EPHRAIM GROUSE, of Collegeville, to ELLIEN E. STEAR, of Adams county.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr. Samuel Linn, by Rev. W. V. Gutwald, Mr. SAMUEL LINN to Miss MARGARET ANN HESSON, both of Adams county.

## Died.

On the 16th inst., in this place, Mrs. MARY G. MCGONAGAL, aged 25 years 1 month and 6 days.

On the 29th day of May, at Hampton, Mrs. ELIZABETH B. RICHOLTS, aged 31 years 1 month and 2 days.

On the 27th inst., Sergt. WM. DIERCK, in the service of his country, and being sick received a furlough to visit his friends, and died at the house of his brother in Heidelberg.

There are yet three brothers and a brother-in-law of the family in the army, and all are well.

At Emmitsburg, on the 27th inst., of typhoid fever, Miss MARY ELLEN NOTTER, daughter of Lewis M. Notter, Esq., in the 25th year of her age.

On the 12th inst., MARGARET CECILIA, daughter of Barnabas and Isabella Dearborn, of Franklin township, aged 9 years 9 months and 14 days.

## The Markets.

**GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.**

Superfine Flour.....	\$7 00 to 7 50
White Wheat.....	1 40 to 1 50
White Wheat.....	1 50
Corn.....	1 00
Rye.....	1 00
Buckwheat.....	1 25
Buckwheat Meal.....	1 25
Clover Seed.....	10 00
Timothy Seed.....	2 50
Flax Seed.....	1 50
Barley.....	1 00
Oats.....	50

**BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.**

Flour.....	\$7 62 to 7 75
Wheat.....	1 95 to 2 10
Rye.....	90 to 95
Corn.....	90 to 95
Oats.....	75 to 80
Hay, in Bundles.....	15 00 to 20 00

## Peace Being Again Restored.

It has been resolved by the Board of Managers of the "Adams County Agricultural Society" to hold a FAIR, near the usual time of the year, at their grounds near Lewisville. The citizens of the County are respectfully invited to prepare to make it interesting by the exhibition of material. A list of Premiums for Stock, Agricultural Products, Machinery, Fancy Articles, &c., will be published in due time.

HIRAM GRIEST, Treas'r.

June 20, 1865.

## Agents Wanted.

In every County and Township in Eastern Pennsylvania, to canvass for the sale of Dr. J. C. Molland's Life of A. Lincoln.

This is a good and entirely worthy the great theme, popular and dramatic in its style, comprehensive and careful in its facts, and appreciative in its judgment of the high intellectual and moral qualities of the lamented dead.

The volume contains five hundred pages in octavo form, and is one of the best selling works ever offered.

Agents are selling from ten to fifty per cent. Send for a circular. Address

NORRIS BARNARD, Elk View, Chester county, Pa.

## FRESH ARRIVAL.

**HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.**

**COBURN & CO.**

Have just received and opened another splendid assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, for Summer wear, which they are selling at very low prices considering the times. The latest styles of Summer Hats and Caps, of every description and price. Boots and Shoes, of superior make, and warranted to fit always on hand. Work made to order and repairing done on short notice, by experienced workmen. Also—

**HAT-MAKING** carried on at his manes. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call.

Don't forget the old stand in Chambersburg street, if you want Bargains.

COBURN & CRAWFORD.

June 20.

## Wanted! Disabled Soldiers.

AND OTHERS out of employment, to canvas for OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK, just published,

"THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

By Frank Crosby, of the Philadelphia Bar, comprising one large octavo volume of nearly 500 pages.

This is the only work of the kind, published in its entirety new and original, containing his early history, political career, speeches, messages, proclamations and other official documents, together with the scenes and events connected with his life, and his death, and is sold only by our authorized travelling agents, to whom exclusive territory is given, and liberal commissions paid. Send for a circular and terms to "American Publishing Agency, Box 217, No. 600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

June 13.—3t.

## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to distribute the balance in the hands of DEAKIN TAYLOR, Administrator of the Estate of GEORGE HICK, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, and amongst heirs and parties entitled, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Gettysburg, on Thursday, the 20th day of JUNE, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested are requested to be present.

June 13, 1865.

## Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Wm. ROHRBAUGH, of Mount Pleasant township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL MINTER, Administrator.

June 12.—3t.

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June 12.—3t.

## Grape Vines.

WE have a very large and superior stock of Vines, grown in the open air, from the best of bearing wood, mostly taken from our own Vineyard, and having fruited the best and most improved varieties, we have the advantage of offering to the Public, what we know to be the most profitable kinds, both for Gravel and Vineyard culture, Concord, Greening, Clinton, Catawba, Delaware, Diana, Dracut Amber, Hartford Prolific, Hartford, Mont, Jona, Isabella, Maxatawny, Oporto, Ontario, Rebecca, Rodgers, Hybrid's, Meadland, Taylor, and Union Village.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS We will furnish No. 1 Vines—3 Concord, 2 Delaware, 1 Diana, 2 Clinton, 1 Dracut Amber, 1 Menallen.

## Strawberries.

Sustains its high character as a most valuable early variety. Plants vigorous and hardy, reliable on all kinds of soils. Fruit large, productive, finest quality and most attractive appearance.

50 Cents per Doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1000. RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC.

Very large, productive, handsome and excellent; took the highest Premium as the best Strawberry at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Exhibition, in June last, also at the Great Sanitary Fair held in Philadelphia during the same month.

\$1 per Doz., \$3 per 100. TRIUMPH DE GRAND & WILSON'S ALBANY.

25 cents per doz. SMITH'S BUFFALO SEEDLING.

Extract from testimonial of Benjamin Hodge, Esq., Buffalo, one of the oldest and most experienced Fruit growers in the State.

"Its combination of superior qualities renders the Buffalo Seedling," in my opinion, the best Strawberry that has been introduced to the American public."

From Lewis F. Allen, Esq., Black Rock, N. Y. "After making thorough trial of the best of our popular varieties, I do not hesitate to pronounce the 'Buffalo Seedling' the best I have known. I know of no strawberry which in all its combinations of excellence is equal to this."

LEWIS F. ALLEN. \$1 per Doz., \$3 per 100.

## Raspberries.

Philadelphia, DuPonts Black, Miami Black, Col. Wilder, Franconia, White Antwerp. \$1 per doz.

## Blackberries.

Dorchester and Lawton. \$1 per doz.

## Currents.

We have all the leading varieties of Currents, but most recommend the following to be the most productive: Cherry, Red Dutch, Red Grape, White Grape. \$1.50 per doz.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY. \$1 per doz.

MAYATT'S LINNEUS RHUBARB. \$1 per doz.

ROSES, DAHLIAS, and many other varieties of Flowers.

Orders promptly attended to and delivered at Gettysburg.

BURKHOLDER & WILSON, Bendersville, Adams county, Penna. June 6.

## LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

750,000 ACRES.

THE subscriber, Agent for the sale of the Agricultural College Land Scrip, granted by Act of Congress to the State of Pennsylvania, will receive sealed bids for the whole or any part of said Scrip until the twentieth day of June, 1865.

Each piece of the Scrip entitles the holder to locate 160 acres of any of the public lands of the United States, which are open to private entry, in accordance with the Act of Congress of 1862. These lands are chiefly in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi.

The title is direct from the United States to this Commonwealth, and the Scrip being assigned in blank under the hand and seal of the Surveyor General, becomes a sure and safe representative of property, and may be transferred by mere delivery.

The purchaser may locate his scrip at once, or hold it without payment of taxes or other expenses, for location or sale at any future time.

FORM OF BIDS.

I will take \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of Scrip at \_\_\_\_\_ cents an acre, on the conditions advertised. [Signed with name and residence in full, and marked outside "bids for scrip."]

CONDITIONS.

1. Bids must be for 160 acres or multiples of that number.

2. The bids are to be opened on Thursday, June 23, 1865, at the office of the Surveyor General in Harrisburg, in the presence of the Governor, and Auditor General.

3. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the office of the Surveyor General ten days after notice of the award is deposited in the Post Office, and the balance on delivery of the Scrip, within thirty days afterwards.

4. No bid less than seventy-five cents per acre will be considered. Address

WM. H. ALLEN, Agent for sale of Land Scrip, Agricultural College, Centre co., Pa. June 6.—3t.

## DURHAM CATTLE.

**JAMES GOWEN** will sell at Public Sale, at Mount Jory, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, 21st JUNE, 1865, a fine herd of COWS, HEIFERS, YOUNG BULLS, and well-grown CALVES, bred by himself, and expressly combined with MILKING and EASY FEEDING.

The Catalogue will embrace some 40 head of Young Cattle, which should at this time command particular attention, when choice animals are so much in request for breeding. Catalogues will be furnished in due time. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

May 23.—1d.

## Virginia Land For Sale.

VERY cheap and desirable, such as would be selected for profitable farming. Situated on navigable salt water, and on the line of the proposed New York and Norfolk Railroad. Climate very healthy. Title indisputable. Send stamps for circular.

Address



## Gov. Curtin and the Soldiers.

A very interesting ceremony took place at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on Saturday week, on the occasion of the return of the battle-flags to Gov. Curtin, by the regiments about being mustered out. Col. A. B. McCalmont presented the flags in a neat and eloquent speech, to which Gov. Curtin responded as follows:

I wish I had language to express to you, Col. McCalmont, and the brave men you represent, all I feel on this occasion; and I trust that every citizen of the United States enjoys the sentiment of gratitude to you all for your services, which I know fills my heart. It has often been my duty to be heard by the citizens of Pennsylvania in this camp. On such occasions, in obedience to the law, I presented these and other standards to regiments as they were about to depart into the service of the Government.

Now I receive these tattered and war-worn flags, to be preserved as part of your history, as an archive of the State; and as I well know that thousands of Pennsylvanians are approaching the State, from the arms of the Republic, to go back again into the body of the people, I praise God that no taint rests upon you or them, and that your flags are returned without dishonor. (Cheers.)

How can I express to you the full measure of your services to your country, and your fellow citizens who have remained at home! You do not bring back to us the spoils of desolated cities, nor captives to be made slaves; but higher and holier, far, your mission and its results. You bring to us a Government restored and saved; the free institutions we received from the apostles of Liberty in the Revolution you give, with all their blessings, to our children. (Applause.)

Heretofore the freest, you have made this the strongest Government in the world! And you have demonstrated practically that a Republic can live through domestic treason and insurrection. And more than all, you give the experience of American civilization to four millions of people. If we could this day dry the tears of the widows and orphans; if we could restore the maimed, and call from their graves the heroic dead, our happiness would be complete. I cannot fail to congratulate you now, before you return to your homes, on the part our great Commonwealth has taken in this bloody drama.

We have given the full share of our blood and treasure, and I believe that the field upon which we now stand will be known as classic ground, for here has been the great central point of the organization of our military forces. When my administration of public affairs will have been forgotten, and the good and the evil will be only known to the investigation of the antiquarian, Camp Curtin, with its memories and its associations, will be immortal. (Applause.)

I am not ashamed to say to you, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, that I have tried to do my duty to you; I wish I could have done more for you. (Voices—"You have done it; you're the soldier's friend.") I do not know who gave me that name of "soldier's friend," but God knows if I deserve it I am proud of it. You do not realize the extent of your services to the country, and how much we all owe you. Our Government has stood a desolating war of four years, the sacrifice of half a million of lives, of millions of treasure, and the assassination of our President; and yet, over the grave of the martyred Lincoln the power of his great office passed to his constitutional successor so gracefully that we scarcely feel the transition.

And now the Government stands strong and grand in its majesty and power. Let us all give to the living President our support in the trials that surround him, in the peaceful re-establishment of the Government which you have sustained in the field; and let all those who carp at Johnson remember that he, too, is a man of the people. Trained in the schools of poverty and adversity, he is the artificer of his own fortunes, and that he has enjoyed many of the highest honors of the country, and has always been a favorite of the people.

In his trying position he now deserves, and should receive, the support of the people. The people of Pennsylvania have in this war sustained the citizens called to administer the Government, regarding them for the time as the Government itself. They will give that measure of support to President Johnson. It would be well for political philosophers to remember that when Tennessee was not included in the Proclamation of President Lincoln, holding an office of uncertain tenure and doubtful powers, Andrew Johnson proclaimed, on his own responsibility, universal freedom to all the people of that State.

But why should I say more to day? I wish you all a safe return to your homes, and that there you may find happiness and prosperity. To-day I feel proud of my office, for I know that I represent the heart of all the people of Pennsylvania and speak for them, when I pray Almighty God to bless you.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Child Hung.**—A little child of John O'Toole, residing in that portion of our town known as Loudensville, between one and two years of age, came to its death yesterday morning under the following singular circumstances: It had been left sleeping in the bed by its parents at their usual time of rising, but it seems to have awakened shortly after, and by some means worked its body out of the bed between the rungs and the foot, but unfortunately not succeeding in getting its head through, was strangled to death in that position. When found by the horrified mother life was extinct. *Harrisburg Standard.*

**WHITE EMPLOYEES IN RICHMOND.**—The Richmond Whig states that white servants and porters are rapidly taking the places of the blacks in that city. "The name is the same with drivers of hacks and other vehicles, while at balls and parties German musicians have entirely superseded the colored ones. This is something new in Richmond, and it shows there has been a social as well as political revolution in the South.

It is ascertained on unquestionable proof that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point last summer, whereby some seventy or eighty lives were lost, and a large amount of property destroyed, was the work of Rebel agents, and was paid for with Rebel gold furnished from the Rebel State Department.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:  
Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

**Scholarship.**  
Some years ago, Mr. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, founded a Permanent Scholarship in Pennsylvania College, and presented it to the School Board of this place, to be given out from time to time to the most deserving Scholar in the High School. The Scholarship has been vacant for several years; but at the beginning of the last term the School Board announced their purpose to assign the Scholarship at the close of the term. We understand that DANIEL GILBERT, of class A. of School No. 1, son of Mr. Daniel Gilbert, carried off the prize. The Board having assigned the Scholarship to him on Friday evening last, after a careful examination of claims of the several contestants.

The Board also have the control of another Scholarship, founded by Hon. EDWARD McFARSON, to be present incumbent of which is Mr. BENJAMIN STENDER.

**Installation.**  
The Rev. Mr. GARNHAM was, on Tuesday last, installed as the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg. The charge to the Pastor was delivered by Rev. Mr. McTERRY, of Newville, and the charge to the Congregation by Rev. Mr. WARREN, of this place. The exercises were of a solemn and impressive character.

The Board of Directors of the "Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association," was organized on Tuesday last, by the appointment of Rev. Dr. BAUMER as Chairman of the Executive Committee (which is composed of the resident Directors); D. McCOSGROVE, Secretary; T. D. CARSON, Treasurer.

The Gateway to the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and the heavy iron fence fronting on the turnpike, have just been painted. The lettering of the massive iron Posts of the Gateway, and the spread Eagles that surround the two principal columns, have been finished in bronze, while the balance of the work has been painted in dark green. This finishing touch has added much to the appearance of the Fence and Gateway, which are said to be the finest in the State.

A few additions have been made to the Grape-Vine advertisement of Messrs. BURKHARDT & WILSON. Read it over again and you will find something that may be to your advantage. The Grapes and Berries they offer to the public they know to be of the best quality.

**A Valuable Cow.**  
Mr. HENRY BRASHER, of McAllen township, writes us that he has a Cow which furnished milk and cream for 10 lbs. of Butter in one week. She is a cross between the Devonshire and Teeswater—principally of the former. He has refused \$100 for the Cow and Calves.

**Evergreen Cemetery.**  
LOT-HOLDERS' MEETING.—In pursuance of a call issued by the President of the Board of Managers, the Lot-holders in Evergreen Cemetery assembled in the Arbitration Room of the Court-house on Wednesday evening last. Geo. Arnold, Esq., was called to the chair, and Henry J. Fahnestock appointed Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Schumaker, on behalf of the old Board, read an interesting Report of the condition of the Cemetery, which we will publish next week. It appears that a funded debt of nearly \$17,000 is resting on the Association, and a vigorous effort will at once be made by the new Board to discharge it during the coming year.

A motion was made and unanimously adopted that the Lot-holders at once proceed to the election of a President and Board of Managers, to serve during the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of the following persons: PRESIDENT—Rev. Dr. S. S. Schumaker. MANAGERS—H. J. Stahle, Col. C. H. Buchler, Dr. E. G. Salmons, H. J. Wattles, R. G. McCreary, Esq., Dr. J. L. Hill, and Geo. Swope. Agreeably to the provisions of the Charter, the Stockholders surrendered their control of the Cemetery, and its management hereafter will be in the hands of the Lot-holders.

After a full and free interchange of views in regard to several measures for the payment of the debt upon the Cemetery, it was recommended, by a vote, that an Ice Cream Festival, or Promenade Concert, be held on the coming Fourth of July, for the benefit of the Cemetery—the services of the ladies, of course, to be invoked in the undertaking.

A resolution was also adopted recommending a slight increase in the price of lots—say to \$12; and the Board was instructed, should they fail in the measures already mentioned to secure sufficient means to pay the funded debt within the year, to do so by subscriptions or assessments, as may be deemed best.

The new Board met on Thursday evening, and organized. J. L. Hill was elected Treasurer, and H. J. Stahle Secretary. The price of lots fixed at twelve dollars (\$12.)

The Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroad Companies have been consolidated by the Boards of Managers of said roads—so that one consolidated road now extends from Harrisburg to Hagerstown—a distance of 78 miles.

It would be a great convenience and pleasure to the travelling public, as well as for freight purposes, were the Gettysburg and Hanover Branches consolidated. They so often conflict in their movements, thereby occasioning great delay and inconvenience, that public opinion has clearly settled down in the conviction that these two roads should be under one government. If such an arrangement could be effected, it would certainly be very agreeable to all who have occasion to travel upon these roads.

On Friday afternoon last, while Mr. Pius Heider and several others were fishing in the Conowingo the water got too deep for them, and being unable to swim, Mr. H. went down to rise no more. It is supposed his feet got entangled in some roots. He was a young man and leaves a wife. *Hancock Citizen of Thursday.*

## The 4th of July at Gettysburg.

The arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg are nearly completed.

The military escort of the procession will consist of a Regiment of Infantry, a Battery of Artillery, and a Battalion of Cavalry, together with several Military Bands of music. Major General JOHN W. GRAY will act as Chief Marshal, and has obtained a leave of absence of thirty days, for the purpose of attending to the details of the arrangements.

Major General O. O. HOWARD will deliver the Oration; Col. C. C. HALPINE will read an original poem; Dr. STEPHEN H. TRICE will deliver the prayer. The music will be by the Marine Band of Washington, and by the National Musical Association of Baltimore. The formal ceremonies of laying the Corner Stone, together with appropriate remarks, will be by His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, assisted by A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Major General MEADE, the gallant commander of the brave army that turned the tide at the great Battle of Gettysburg, will be here; as also Gen. THOMAS, Adjutant General of the U. S. Gen. WILCOX, and other distinguished officers; and probably Gen. GRANT, and a portion of his Staff.

Another exercise of great interest is expected to take place. The Pennsylvania Regiments now in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, are expected to return their Regimental Flags to the Gov. of the State here on that day, where they will be received by the Governor on behalf of the State. It is not certainly known that this interesting ceremony will take place here, but it has been urged by the different regiments, and has met with the approval of Major General MEADE. There certainly would not be a more appropriate place to have this ceremony than on this Battle-field; nor could a more appropriate time be chosen for it than the anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

By the aid of the Northern Central Railroad whose General Superintendent, J. R. DuBarry, has kindly offered to furnish all necessary facilities for the transportation of the people—the thousands of persons who will come here by Railroad, will be able to pass over the roads with comfort and reasonable dispatch. The citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity are making every effort to render the visitors comfortable while here.

No efforts should be spared anywhere to make this coming celebration of the 4th, on this Battle-field, an occasion worthy of the great deeds it commemorates, and an honor to the memory of the thousands of heroes who here gave up their lives a sacrifice for us, and for all coming generations.

## Certificate of Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

The Secretary, D. McCOSGROVE, Esq., has submitted to our inspection the Design for the Certificate to be delivered to the members of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association. It is truly a chaste and elegant design. On the left is a portrait of the brave and lamented REYNOLDS; on the right a portrait of the Commanding General MEADE. Beneath, on the left, is a view of Culps and McKnight's Hills, seen from a Redan on Cemetery Hill; and on the right a view of Granite Spur, Round Top and Houck's Hill, with the ravine over which the brave Pennsylvania Reserves charged. Intermediate is a scene upon the Battle-field, upon which are grouped the wreck of the battle, and captures from the enemy, guns, standards, artillery, caissons and missiles, with the town in the distance. And surmounting all, is the proud, triumphant form of one of our brave Union boys, with cap swung in air, and with his right hand clasp the flag-staff which he has just planted upon the highest rock on the summit of Round Top, whilst our glorious Banner floats above and around him, in the free winds of Heaven.

Beautiful as the conception is, its execution is to be in the finest style of pure Line Engraving which can be produced in this country. The Association has concluded an arrangement with the American Bank Note Company, to execute the Engraving on steel, in its incomparable style. The contract price, we learn, is \$1200 for the plate—the Company donating \$300 of it to the Association.

When thus completed—beautiful in conception and elegant in execution—what more admirable work of art, and at the same time more cherished heir-loom could an American desire to hang upon the walls of his parlor; and what one more richly fraught with the glorious memories of this the turning Battle of the Second War of Independence?

## Fire at Harrisburg.

On Thursday morning last, a destructive fire occurred at Harrisburg, originating in a coach factory on the corner of Third street and Strawberry alley. It was not checked until a number of properties were destroyed—loss estimated at between 30 and 40,000 dollars—on which there was but a partial insurance. The Daily Telegraph office was partly destroyed—loss \$6,000, insured for \$3,000. The State Capitol Hotel, Exchange, County Prison and Court-house, Franklin House and State Arsenal were for a time in great jeopardy, and had not the flames been arrested at the Telegraph office, the probabilities are that the most valuable portion of Harrisburg would have been in ashes. It was the work of an incendiary.

## The Life, Speeches and Services of Andrew Johnson.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just published "The Life, Speeches and services of Andrew Johnson," Seventeenth President of the United States with full history of his life; his career as a tailor boy, Alderman, Mayor, Legislator, State Senator, Governor of Tennessee, and his services in Congress, with his speeches on the rebellion, and the part taken by him from the first outbreak of the war, with his speeches, proclamations, acts and services since becoming President of the United States. Price 75 cents in paper or one dollar in cloth. Agents supplied with paper cover edition at five dollars a dozen, fifty copies for twenty dollars, or \$37.50 a hundred; or with the cloth edition at five dollars a dozen, fifty copies for thirty dollars, one hundred for sixty dollars.

A Frenchman, named Lafontaine, who was a soldier at Carlisle Barracks, committed suicide a few evenings ago, by stabbing himself through the heart with a pocket knife. He died in fifteen minutes. He had been an assistant Surgeon in Sherman's army. He was a fine looking man, and evidently seen better days. When asked "Why did you stab yourself?" he replied, "That is my business—I had a cause." He was about 30 years of age.

## PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

THE POLICY DOUBTLESS TO BE ADOPTED.

Produced by MERCURY for the "Sentinel."

We initiated with implicit confidence some months since, our conviction, that the war for the restoration of Union would, in all probability, cease with the closing of this Spring season; and we now fully realize the confirmation of the prediction. Yes, the once called "Confederacy" has ceased to exist—some of its nabobs now in chains await their doom—its armies vanquished, being compelled to submit to the supremacy and authority of the Government—Slavery, upon which its power was to be based, exterminated—all very gratifying results. On the other hand, the National dignity and integrity is nobly sustained—our Country has acquired an enviable reputation as a military power—its resources of men and means appear inexhaustible—its flag glides triumphantly and gloriously into the haven of PEACE.

The war is over—the battle-scarred veterans are being honorably discharged and sent home—the revolting scenes incident to a civil war must be dismissed from our minds—accounts of bloodshed and slaughter should be hushed, and left to history—the energies of the country, directed in the improvement of the art of manufacturing material of war the last four years, must now reverse its course into a peaceful channel—much of the paraphernalia of war must be replaced in their wonted place of storage—and the thousands of soldiers must suit themselves in the resumption of peaceful pursuits of occupation. We had with delight, ay, we thrice-welcome their return, their white-winged angel, PEACE. Thy advent was so gentle, gradual and imperceptible that we scarcely realized the profound transition, from War to Peace; but nevertheless, it has returned with its wonted tranquility, happiness and contentment, highly appreciated by men of all parties. May it long continue in our land and shed its blessed influences over the whole nation and the civilized world; and may the people enter upon the duties of good citizenship with renewed efforts for the promotion of the Country's interests, with abundant success, eradicating all the baleful, demoralizing influences and tendencies of the late intestine strife.

With its return, the South will doubtless appreciate the new order of things—Fess Lyon and a little Yankee enterprise, will soon develop its superiority over the old Slave-holding system. Nor will they be tardy in making the fertile fields of the "Sunny South" (if they subdivide the immense, uncultivated plantations, to yield abundantly the products of the climate; cotton, rice and sugar-cane will be extensively grown, and transported to Northern cities in such unprecedented quantities as will sustain Northern industry. And, if such be the case, we naturally look for the fulfillment of the prediction recently made by C. L. Vallandigham. In speaking of the beneficent effects of the abolishment of Slavery in the South, he declared that "the South would become more prosperous, populous and powerful than any other section." This we but partially endorse; but we venture to assert that it will become more prosperous than it was under the tyranny of the slaveholding aristocracy. And moreover, we may anticipate good feeling to prevail between the two sections. No more should that bullying, fire-eating, blustering aristocracy of the South be permitted to indulge with impunity in ejecting their abusive epithets of Northern industry, denouncing them "Mud-sills, &c., &c." and over-ruling everything in the Representative Halls of Congress with fierce defiance which had a tendency to promote the interests of Free labor. No! that must be done away with; and amiability and magnanimity be displayed in every manner of intercourse, like brothers of a common country, between North and South. We can look for this only on one provision which will be admitted to and considered by-and-by.

But intimately connected with this is the reconstruction of late Rebel States. This appears to be a difficult, complicated task. True, the President has already taken the preliminary steps—his Amnesty Proclamation has been issued, granting pardon to the masses in the South; but excepting those who have held official positions and others, for their work of Treason. But what must be done with all these leading men of the South? Must they pay the penalty for their crimes in reason be asked? This appears to be the alternative, taking the sentiments of President Johnson as a criterion, when he declared, that "Treason must be made odious; traitors impoverished and punished; and that treason is the highest and last in the catalogue of crimes." Already indictments are drawn against some few of the most prominent leaders; but shall mercy finally intrude and pardon be extended to those other "excepted" persons, for their notorious complicity with Treason? How can criminals of the first degree be shown mercy? The object of whose ambition was to overturn the Federal Government, and forever dissipate the idea of civil liberty; and whose fiendish desperation culminated in the assassination of President Lincoln, and other acts of barbarism and cruelty too terrible and startling to relate? Ah, no! few should be the pardons of such apparently uncivilized savages; and, therefore, let the law be clothed with all its majesty and vengeance, and prove a terror to future evil-doers.

A large proportion of the masses of the South are still unconvinced and unrepentant—sullenly surrendering themselves only when compulsion became a virtue, and exhaustion of their resources made it a necessity—to the authority of the Government. Yes, we say, their feelings and sentiments have undergone no material change. Their resentments and prejudices are neither softened nor removed. Peace has come to such only as a relief from imposed upon them by war. In such a condition of affairs, would it be safe or expedient to intrust such with the rights of suffrage? No; if they would become good, law-abiding citizens, reparation must be made, evidence shown of heartfelt repentance, for participation in the late causeless rebellion. Every such man in the South should avail himself of the opportunity, whilst amnesty is extended, take the prescribed oath, give satisfactory evidence of his binding importance, his sincere approval of the same, and his pardon will unquestionably follow.

Another important vital question in the plan of Reconstruction is that of extending the enjoyment of the right of franchise to the colored population has been truly loyal to the Government. Look at the essay of the Confederacy to arm and make Rebel soldiers of their slaves! That tested their loyalty, and showed their reluctance to fight against the good cause, though the Rebels granted them their freedom for so doing. Let us briefly review the reasons for objections for elective franchise of citizenship and right advanced for argument. Some may allege color is offensive; the inferiority to the whites in every respect; that it would be de-

grading and debasing for a white man to poll his vote with a negro; that colored persons would be elevated to official positions, &c. Well, it is needless for all these points to be argued; but it is not generally known and well remembered that years back negroes did vote in this and many other States? And who ever heard that those whites in exercising the suffrage with negroes disgraced or degraded themselves? And, further, in States in which colored persons exercised that right, which colored persons, for instance, in the State of New York, of their attaining to official positions in the least? Nor will placing them on an equality politically place them on the same footing socially, no more than it has been doing among the Freedmen of the North and the whites. But let us now inquire why it is so essential that they should have privilege of suffrage. Since it is admitted by men of all parties that they are no more looked upon as irrational beings, like dumb brutes of the field; but as men, endowed with the same faculties of body and mind that constitute the white man; (altho' withheld from developing their inalienable rights and reducing them to practice since their initiation into Slavery.) Hence, therefore, we contend, there is no reason for their deprivation of one of their inalienable rights, viz: equality politically. They remained true and faithful to our lately imperiled Government—not only feeding and giving succor to our starved and languishing soldiers in their horrible dungeons and places of confinement, at the risk of their own lives, giving them assistance in their attempts to escape from their persecutors—but also giving our armies a hearty welcome, and replenishing its ranks with thousands of loyal colored troops. Should they not, then, assist in reorganization of civil government in the late rebellious States, when they gave such cordial, servicable support in the restoration of these States to the National authority? If, however, the people deem such a proceeding improper as present, let the colored population undergo a course of "naturalization" as that entitles foreigners to exercise that sacred right, should it not also be extended to the negro? But it is clear that with the ballot in their hands that contemptible aristocracy could find no restriction. Let the people decide this momentous question, weighing with due consideration its importance in reference to Reconstruction, and excluding all petty prejudice and adversities to color.

There are also minor obstacles in the way of Reconstruction. Among which is the repudiation of the Rebel debt, which absolutely should and will be rejected by the Government. It would undoubtedly be unjust to impose the immense war debt of the South upon Northern men, who had nothing to do with its fearful accumulation. We have our own terrible burden to liquidate, which will call forth the energies of our financial men to exercise economy in the administration of the affairs of the Government, and the generosity of the people may not be imposed upon. And moreover, trusting in the Great Disposer of events, we have no reason to entertain any fears; but that our Country will be happily reunited in the bonds of Peace; that good feeling may prevail in the land; and, lastly, that confidence in the administration of Justice, and extension of all civil liberties may be anticipated.

Gettysburg, June 12, '65.

The city authorities of Pittsburg, and the Free Masons and Odd Fellows of the same place, are coming to Gettysburg, it is said, on the 4th of July, to attend the laying the corner stone of the National monument.

General Lee and Alexander H. Stephens, have petitioned President Johnson for special pardons in their cases.

A young colored man, named AUGUSTUS RHOADS, was drowned in the Conodognot creek, near Carlisle, on Sunday week. He was in bathing, and was seized with cramp, and drowned, in the presence of several persons, both white and black, who could not or did not render him any assistance. The deceased had been a soldier, and belonged to Adams county, where the body was taken for interment.

The Conspiracy Trials are still in progress at Washington. Some evidence was introduced on Friday, which implicated in the affair, somewhat, Don. Wood (brother of Fernando), member from New York in the late Congress, and editor of the "News."

Died, on the 7th of April last, in Baltimore city, George Beaumont Lee Gilmer Denny, aged two months and two days.

Providence was very kind in calling away this child so early. Had it lived to realize the infamy and shame of those whose names were so foolishly thrust upon it by its parents, its life would have been one of misery and disgrace.—*Baltimore County Union.*

Marshall Goodwin, of Indiana, has been appointed Judge of the District of Columbia, in the place of Col. Lamon, resigned—and entered on its duties on Saturday last.

Accounts from Southern Tennessee and Northern Georgia and Alabama represent that the guerilla bands of Rebels who have been so numerous and so pestilent in that region have quietly dispersed and gone to their homes. Many of these men who have been guilty of almost every crime against humanity, now surrender and unblushingly ask and expect amnesty for all their past enormities.

There are frightful accounts from St. Thomas, Jamaica, of the ravages of the small-pox in that parish, and great mortality among the laboring classes. In the interior districts the people have been dying like rotten sheep. Even about Morant being seen exposed on the highway, there being no place provided for their reception by the authorities.

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott completed the seventy-ninth year of his age on Tuesday last, and in honor of the event and the distinguished chieftain, a number of his friends and admirers at West Point proceeded to his lodgings and serenaded him. In return the General expressed his thanks, but declined to make a speech.

It is believed that the recent fire in the commissary and quartermasters' departments at various points in Tennessee were the work of Rebel incendiaries. The loss by these fires was, as we predicted at the time of the occurrence, much exaggerated.

The new Free State Constitution of Missouri has been adopted. Full particulars are not yet received, but enough is known to warrant the statement. The majority will be between 5,000 and 6,000.

Address by the Governor.  
PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
HARRISBURG, PA., June 10, 1865.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of rebellion are quenched. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason recorded in history has been beaten to the earth—our Country is saved.

These blessings we owe—under God—to the unequalled heroism—civil and military—of The People. In the darkest hours—under the heaviest discouragements—faller who would—they never faltered.

They have been inspired with the determination to maintain the free Government of our fathers—the continued Union of our whole country—and the grand Republican principles which it is their pride and duty to defend, for the sake not only of themselves, but of the human race.

I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania have been among the foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts have been in the contest. Their means and their blood have been poured out like water, to maintain it.

The remnants of the heroic bands that left her soil to rescue their country, are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left tens of thousands of their brothers on many a bloody battle field.

Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and families, a grateful country will suitably provide.

Let the survivors, who are now returning to us, have such welcome as it befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men, who have saved the country, and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania.

I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen.

A. G. CURTIN.

## Treaty with Honduras.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Honduras is officially proclaimed. It provides for perpetual amity and a reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. Honduras engages to open negotiations with the various Governments, with which it may have relations, for their separate recognition of the perpetual neutrality, and for the protection of the contemplated Honduras inter-oceanic railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Honduras agrees that the right of way or transit over such route shall be at all times open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States for all lawful purposes whatsoever; and, in consideration of these concessions, the United States engages, in conjunction with Honduras, to protect the same from interruption, seizure or unjust confiscation, from whatever quarter the attempt may proceed, so long as the spirit and intention of this article on this subject shall be preserved.

THE CROSS DOWN SOUTH.—A gentleman who has lately travelled through various sections of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, makes a cheering report of the crops in that section. Despite the ravages of war, he saw in Alabama immense fields of growing corn, with here and there a wheat field almost ready for the sickle. In Georgia, a great deal of corn had also been planted, though the plant does not look as well as in Alabama. Our informant thinks there will be enough made in both States to supply the people with bread, if the negro laborers are to be retained. On this score no difficulty was apprehended. The great staple, cotton, is almost a thing of the past. But very little has been planted; every planter turning his attention to grain almost exclusively.—*Richmond Times.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Lamentable Occurrence.—On Monday afternoon last, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, two young girls named Hamilton and Plummer, residing in Loganstown, in the suburbs of our borough, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. They were in an out-house at the time, from which smoke was seen issuing shortly after the occurrence by a passer-by, who upon going to ascertain the cause discovered to his horror the lifeless bodies of the unfortunate girls. Their clothing was almost entirely burned from their bodies by fire communicated from the death-dealing fluid.—*Albion Tribune.*

BEEF VS. GOLD.—A New York letter, of Monday, says: "The gold speculators are laying their heads together again to run up the premium, and not without some success either, the price this afternoon at one time touching 141. It is a compensating reflection, however, that at the other end of the town—at the Bull's Head I mean—an article almost as important as gold—beef—is on the tumble. The fall to-day is equal in most cases to two cents per pound. Some of the heaviest speculators are losing money fast."

A REBEL GOVERNOR TAKING CARE OF HIS OWN INTERESTS.—Isiah G. Harris, ex-Rebel Governor of Tennessee, had a prudent regard to his own interests while promoting rebellion. Among the State Archives has been found a receipt from Brown Brothers & Co., acknowledging the receipt of forty three thousand \$1,000 State bonds, to be applied to Harris' credit by Brown, Shipley & Co., London. A \$1,000 State bond was found, with the coupons all cut off. While urging the people of his State to the verge of confiscation of their property, this immaculate patriot was securing, by their expense, a snug competency abroad, in the event of his having to leave the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—As the 3.30 train from Baltimore was approaching Washington this afternoon at a point two miles distant, it came in collision with a train leaving with soldiers en route for home. The result was the death of two of them and the injury of twenty-eight others, a number probably fatally. The sufferers were at once removed to Douglas Hospital.

Counterfeits on the newly issued fifty cent fractional currency notes have just gained their appearance. The execution is said to be poor. The engraving is scratchy and the green plate on the back of the note is of a faint and dim character. Numbers of them will doubtless be placed in circulation, and the public should be on the watch for them.

Small silver change is making its appearance again. The old stockings are being opened.

The Gold of the Richmond Banks—Particulars of the Great Robbery—\$200,000 Stolen.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Transcript, June 2.] A few days since two of the officers of the Richmond Banks, whose assets were removed from that city upon the evacuation in April, reached Washington, in this State. They were empowered by the authorities to remove their effects, consisting of \$320,000 in specie, to the Capitol of Virginia. Procuring teams and a guard of twelve men, these gentlemen set out upon their return home, intending to take the railroad at Chester, South Carolina.

At the end of the first day's journey they encamped on the grounds of Mrs. Morse, eighteen miles from Washington and three from the Savannah river. The officers retired and the guard fell asleep. About midnight a party of twenty mounted men, who were evidently aware of the value of the train, suddenly dashed upon it, and the guards surrounded without firing a gun or making the slightest show of resistance. The freebooters immediately went to work bursting open the specie kegs and helping themselves to the glittering contents. One fellow, it is related, had a large leathern haversack, which he filled, but just as he was mounting his horse the straps gave way and the precious metal fell clinking to the ground. He eagerly scraped up the gold and sand, leaving a number of pieces, and placing the coin in the bag, rode off. The next morning a negro teamster found five dollar pieces scattered in profusion all about the ground.

Some two hundred thousand dollars were stolen, leaving about one hundred and twenty thousand. With this amount the bank officers journeyed on, sadder, but wiser men. Upon reaching Abbeville, South Carolina, they offered a reward of twenty thousand dollars for the recovery of the property. The robbers are supposed to be paroled soldiers, who followed the train from Washington. It is singular that, in the present demoralized state of the country, the gentlemen in charge made no secret of their valuable possessions; nor did they use any extraordinary measures of precaution to preserve their property.

Return of Gen. Grant from the West. HARRISBURG, July 14.—General Grant met with an enthusiastic reception at three o'clock this morning at Altoona, and at this city he also met a fitting ovation this morning as he passed on his way eastward. The Grand Commanders of the Knights Templars, now in session here, made an imposing demonstration. Previous to the arrival of the train they formed in line, dressed in full regalia, and accompanied by a splendid band, arranged themselves in double column at the depot in front of the Logan House. The line extended from the track to the door by which the General was to enter the hotel. The train stopped a short distance above the depot to take on the committee appointed to inform General Grant of the arrangements made for his reception. Thousands of people were assembled at the depot, occupying every available foothold, and it was with difficulty that the Knight Templars could keep the line and passage open. When the train halted at the station the appearance of the General upon the platform was greeted with deafening cheers and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." The General was received at the head of the column by Sir Knights Strickland, Turner and Robinson, after which he passed between the lines hat in hand, while the people sent